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The mere arrangement of the houses does not, however, furnish sufficient protection to the timid or the warlike tribes. Artificial fortifications must be raised. These are of two general kinds, those intended for the whole village and those only for single houses. The former include palisades, sometimes erected at the end of the street, as in the Khond villages, and as is usual in Africa, sometimes continued around the whole settlement, when it becomes a wall. The second class includes a great variety of expedients, dependent, chiefly, upon the ingenuity of the builder. Some, as in New Caledonia, are satisfied with building a fence close to their dwellings ; others, as the Angain Nagas, surround themselves with a stone wall ; others, again, as the New Zealanders, barricade their doors and windows with strong bars.

Rank and wealth have their influence upon dwellings. This is chiefly to be seen in their construction and size. The poor of every society, the lowest as well as the highest, live in meaner houses than do the wealthier classes. Not only will a rich man's house be larger than a poor man's, but in warm climates it will consist of more parts. The wealthy Kalmuck has a separate cooking tent, and the palace of a Javanese prince resembles a walled city.

Rank is further indicated by sundry external forms ; for example, by the height of the dwelling, the elaboration of ornament, the shape and number of the roofs. The house of a Javanese chief has eight roofs, while the mass of the people are restricted to four.

EDITORS' TABLE.

EDITORS : E. D. COPE AND J. S. KINGSLEY.

The American Society of Naturalists at its recent meeting in Baltimore passed a resolution which requests its Executive Committee to consult with the corresponding representatives of certain other scientific bodies as to the next time and place of meeting. The societies referred to are all newly organized, and are : The American Physiological Society, the Society of Anatomists, and the American Geological Society. One of these, the Geological Society, arranged to meet during the Christmas holidays at Ithaca, N. Y., and it was stated that several of the geological members of the American Society would probably prefer to attend the meetings of

PLATE XXI.

Deebleton.

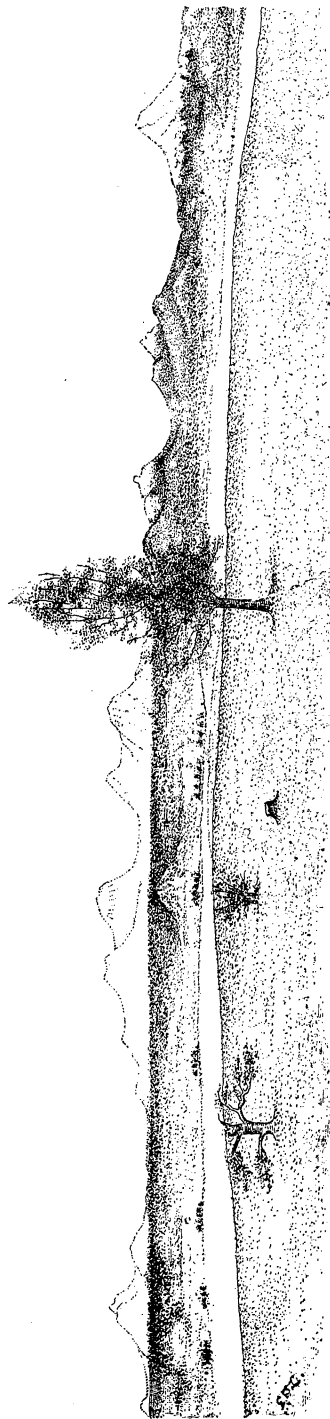
Cyle

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Jefferson



Part of the Cascade Range.

the Geological Society should they be held contemporaneously in future. It was also plainly seen that the multiplication of societies would reduce the membership of the body then in session at Baltimore, and a remedy for such contingency was proposed and discussed.

The proposition is that the four societies hold their meetings in future at the same time and place, so that the members of one of them can have the advantages of the others. The plan was generally acceptable to the members of the American Society, and it is to be hoped that it will be so to the other societies as well. Such an arrangement has much in its favor, and the only objection arises from the slight difficulty to be experienced in making the preliminary and local arrangements. The existence of so many societies necessarily diminishes the strength of each one, since few naturalists can hold, for various obvious reasons, a membership in more than one of them. The co-operation of these societies once obtained, the result will be beneficial to American science. It will be, in fact, a national scientific body intermediate in character between the National Academy and the American Association. Such a body will produce a distinct impression on the energies of its members, as well as on the attention of the public. If the membership is properly guarded, it will have a distinctly valuable influence on the administration of scientific trusts of all kinds. That the membership can be guarded we fully believe, since the American Association is the popular body and furnishes every opportunity for expansion in that direction. The new body would furnish a winter meeting for naturalists of all departments, under the influence of a festive season, in every way well calculated to encourage and stimulate them in their often locally isolated labors. We hope that the three societies named will take this view of the subject, and that next winter will see a combined meeting of all of them at some accessible point.

THE NATURALIST informs its readers that it commences the year 1889 with a new department, that of Bacteriology, under the editorship of Professor W. T. Sedgwick, of the Institute of Technology, Boston. The department of Physiology will be edited by Professor Frederick S. Lee, of Bryn Mawr College, Pa.

The numbers of the NATURALIST for 1888 were issued on the following dates : January, Feb. 3 ; February, April 2 ; March, April 21 ; April, May 25 ; May, June 29 ; June, Aug. 8 ; July, Aug. 30 ; August, Sept. 30 ; September, Oct. 24 ; October, Nov. 22 ; November,

Dec. 13 ; December, Dec. 26. Postal delays caused the omission of some plates from the December number. These will be issued with the January and other numbers of the present year. Haste in the printing of the December number caused the numerous typographical errors which it contains, and neither authors nor editors are responsible for them. The publishers have made new arrangements for printing, so that the delays in issuing the magazine to subscribers, and separate copies to contributors, will not again occur.

ERRATA.—In November number, p. 955, fourth line from bottom, for 1700 read 700. Do., p. 997, for 1,600,000 read 160,000. Do., p. 1029, for *Clione* read *Cleome*. In December number, p. 1073, for *Septocladus* read *Leptocladus*; do., Plate xxvii., for *facies* read *brevifacies*.

RECENT LITERATURE.

THOMAS' BURIAL MOUNDS.¹—To one who, like the present reviewer, received most of his archaeological knowledge at the feet of that most accurate student of the American Indian within the historic period, Mr. Lucien Carr, of Cambridge, Dr. Thomas' monograph appeared like an old friend. There is, indeed, much new material, and a new presentation of old facts, but there is, too, the same conclusion which we have been led to hold as true: that those mounds which dot our Western and Southern States and which have given rise to such an amount of speculation and hypothesis, were built by the Indians in possession of that region within the historic period or by their ancestors. The facts brought out by Mr. Carr in his essay on the "Mounds of the Mississippi Valley Historically Considered" have not been controverted, and the present paper but adds to the evidence that there is no necessity for invoking the aid of a special race of "Mound-Builders" distinct from the Indians found in possession of the eastern half of the United States at the time of its discovery.

Dr. Thomas takes up the subject in the following order: (1) Burial Mounds of the Wisconsin District; (2) Burial Mounds of the Illinois District; (3) The Ohio District; (4) The Appalachian District; (5) The Cherokees probably mound-builders; (6) Concluding remarks; while in a supplementary note he gives an account of the burial customs of the Hurons, translated from the pages of the martyred Brebeuf in the "Relation" of 1636.

In the cases of the mounds of Wisconsin as well as of those of the Illinois district (including Northern Illinois, Eastern Iowa and

¹ Burial Mounds of the Northern Section of the United States. By Cyrus Thomas. Extr. Fifth Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology. Washington, 1888, pp. 119.